FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1849. [NO. 1653.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again. HENRY M. DAWSON.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 21 Acres of Land, lying on the Beaver Creek Factory Road, 4 miles from Fayetteville, 2 acres of which is cleared. Any person wishing to purchase can get all the necessary information by applying to Mr. A. W. Steel. CHAS. S. D. JONES.
Jan'y 27, 1849. 52-3w

100 bushels prime Seed RYE,
for sale cheap by J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 29, 1849. 52tf

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.
Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned expects to leave this State by the first of June next, and hopes all that owe him will come forward and pay up by the 1st of April, or sooner if possible.
R. D. McNEILL.
Jan'y 28, 1849. 52-2w

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR FEBRUARY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

30,146 DOLLARS!
10 Prizes of $6,000! 10 of $3,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 27, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 17, 1849.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $30,146, 10 Prizes of 6,000, 10 of 3,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 29 of 400, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

$35,000!
$35,000! $20,000! $11,330!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class B, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 24, 1849.
RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 splendid Prize of $35,000, 1 of $35,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 11,330, 3 Prizes of 7,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 200 of 500, &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $200 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 100 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 50 00
Ditto ditto 25 Eighths, 25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
51-tf-pd Alexandria, Virginia.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.
Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1843; Friendship's Offering, 1843; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 8.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, by Decree of the Court of Equity, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:
2 Lots on the North side of Maiden Lane, formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., upon a credit of 12 and 18 months.
Lot with Dwelling House and other out houses, on the West side of Gillespie street, now occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 months.
618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands,"—on a credit of 6 months.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Jan'y 22, 1849. 51ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows:—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.
Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.
JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

LARGE SALE OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

THE copartnership of John Huske & Son being dissolved, the Subscriber will, on the 6th February, proceed to sell the entire STOCK OF GOODS.
The Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Nails, &c. &c. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
JAS. HUSKE, Surviving Partner
of John Huske & Son.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Jan'y 5, 1849. 49ts
☞ The terms of sale will be 3, 4, 6, and 12 months' credit. Particulars at the sale.

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:
Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.
The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.
HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

UNITED STATES'
Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!
LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,
(Between Fulton st. and Barling Slip,)
NEW YORK,
HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING
IN THE
UNITED STATES,
Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!
In the article of
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
We keep an endless variety.
ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHING
AND
COVERED HATS
In the World.
Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.
LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.
Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

RALEIGH
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.
Tuition payable in advance.
Applications for admission may be made to
J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.
Raleigh, Dec. 13. 46-9w

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.
APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

LIME! LIME!!
150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.
Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 7½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of selling the Lands on which I reside, containing about Eleven Hundred Acres, situated on the West side of Little Pee Dee, 15 miles above where the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will cross that stream. Productive soil, adapted to the cultivation of Corn or Cotton,—a fine Reed range, fenced,—good water and a healthy situation, are some of the inducements. The terms will be made accommodating to an approved purchaser.
MALCOM CLARK.
Harlleesville, S. C., Jan. 2, 1849. 49-6wpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

Catharine Bain, *versus* John Bain, Peter Bain, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, heirs at law of Barbara McDougald.
Petition for the sale of a Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, formerly Effy McPhail, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made according to act of Assembly, notifying the said non-residents personally to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of Dec'r, A. D. 1848.
51-6w] J. McLAURIN.

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT.

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy, for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal or external Pains and Soreness.
Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.
Price, 25 Cents per Bottle.

The following important Letter is from the pen of the Hon. John C. Spencer, late Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. It will doubtless be read with interest and profit, as it has reference to a new and important discovery, recently brought before the public by Mr. T. T. Pond, of Utica, N. Y., and is termed "Pond's Pain Destroyer and Healing Extract."—A gentleman, speaking of Mr. Spencer's "exalted talents, mature experience, and sound judgment," says, "Such a person would not give his certificate in favor of *any* medicine, unless he was imperatively urged to it by the most benevolent considerations." And what does he say of "Pond's Extract!"

ALBANY, June 17, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have no ambition to be classed among those who so freely give their certificates in favor of new medicines, and I acknowledge some reluctance in appearing in that character. But, upon reflection, I am convinced it is a duty to humanity, and to the cause of Medical Science, to state publicly what I have so freely communicated to my friends and acquaintances. I know the article from which the liquid is obtained, and can affirm that it is a simple and pure extract, with no other foreign ingredient than some alcohol which is added merely for the purpose of preserving it. The shrub from which the liquid is obtained, is described by the works on Botany, as being astringent and refrigerent. The liquid has great specific gravity. In the vial, it is very cold. Its general specific quality is that of a sedative.—Its effect in calming and quieting nervous agitation, is surprising. It is a remedy perfectly invaluable;—and is so gently astringent, so soothing, and so healing that it cannot injure.
In August last, I became acquainted with the article, and from that time to this I have used and given away to physicians and others, to be used and tried, more than a gallon of the Extract; being so impressed with its efficacy, that I was desirous of subjecting it to the most rigid tests, and to extend the knowledge of its virtues. It *cures*, not merely relieves, all sorts of aches, pains, and inflammations, when it can be applied directly to the diseased parts.

Wonderful Cure upon himself.

It has another effect still more surprising; it not only entirely reduces inflammations, and heals sores of all kinds, but it gives *new flesh*—healthy flesh. Some ten years since, I accidentally broke the first joint of one of my fingers. After the flesh and outer skin healed, the ichor (or thin watery humor) rose under the skin and formed a painful tumor; so painful that I was compelled to seek the best medical advice which the country afforded, for relief. But the science and skill of the Faculty were employed in vain to effect a cure. The tumor was frequently punctured, affording a temporary relief; but a troublesome sore always followed. Under the advice of some of the Faculty, lunar caustic has been applied, with merely temporary effects. Under other surgeons, the sore has been cut to the bone, all the ichor discharged, and simple cerate applied—but in a few months the tumor would again appear, with aggravated pain. It was in this condition when, by the advice of a friend, I applied a little of the Liquid externally to the tumor. In the space of *one minute* the pain abated; and in *ten minutes*, on another application of the liquid, it disappeared entirely. I continued the application three or four times a day for a week, when the finger was entirely healed—a healthy skin, and sound flesh formed at the joint, and it became, and has been ever since, as sound as any other finger. Realising as I do the wonderful properties of this medicine in my own experience, effecting in the space of one week what the highest medical skill was unable to accomplish in ten years, and knowing also that such have been its uniform effects in other cases equally hopeless, I can hardly express the degree of estimation in which I hold the Extract—or the growing conviction of its general usefulness, the more I use it myself, or witness its effects upon others.

Cure of Tooth-Ache.

It has *cured*, not merely stopped, the pain in tooth-ache. By rubbing some externally on the face and gums, and inserting some of it on cotton wool in the cavity of a carious double tooth, *instant* relief was given—and upon repeating the application a few minutes after, the pain *entirely ceased.*

Arresting Bleeding, and Healing Deep Cuts.

My gardener cut his hand with a pruning knife, deep in the flesh. The first effect, on applying the Extract, was to stanch the bleeding better than any stypic I ever saw applied—and after two or three applications by washing the wound, a complete cure was effected, and in an almost incredibly short space of time.

Cure of Sore Throat.

Lately I caught a cold which settled in my throat, making it sore and raw internally, and inflaming the tonsils so as to render swallowing very painful. By washing the parts internally with a small brush dipped in the liquid, immediate relief from the pain followed—and by a few more applications, the soreness disappeared, and the inflammation entirely subsided. This was accomplished in one day and night; and such would appear to be its uniform effect in cases of acute inflammation, when it is properly applied.

Cure of Scalds and Burns.

In cases of burns by scalding or by any heated substance, I have seen the liquid applied, and it has in every instance immediately relieved the pain; and by two or three applications has effected a cure in an hour or two, and prevented any blister or rupture of the skin. Some of these were cases of very severe burns—and some of them occurred on my own person.

Effects in cases of Rheumatism.

It has been very successfully applied to a case of Rheumatism, where the feet were very sore, painful, and tender. In twenty-four hours the patient was able to walk about with perfect ease, and entirely relieved. When the rheumatic affections are near the surface, so as to be accessible to the Extract, I think it will be found an unfailing remedy.

Quieting Nerves, dispelling Fever, cleaning Tongue, and easy Breathing.

As to its effect when administered internally, I can speak from very close and minute observation, particularly in the case of my father, whose disease produced a violent and continued fever. Early in October last, his physicians had abandoned his case as entirely hopeless, and were prescribing mere palliatives; and among them, morphine, to produce sleep, and if possible to check the fever. This, however, was attended with so much perspiration, and with the other known effects of that medicine, that it was believed to do more injury than good. The Extract was administered in doses of five drops in water, every two hours. After the second dose, he expressed himself wonderfully relieved, and said a great change had come over him. Certain it is, the feverish symptoms gradually diminished, and finally about the eighth day, seemed to have entirely disappeared. It seemed to have all the good effects of the morphine in calming his nerves, and enabled him to sleep and to breathe easy, without any of its bad effects. His tongue, which had been in a most horrid condition, became clear and healthy. Subsequently, doses of aconite were given to repress the fever, all outer palliatives having been resorted to without any benefit, and when the aconite failed, I again administered this Extract, with the concurrence of the attending physician, but gave it in smaller doses of three drops in every two hours. These were equally as efficacious as the large quantity. I have detailed the apparent effects of the liquid to enable competent medical men to determine the nature, quality, and mode of operating, of the powerful medicine you are manufacturing.

Chief Justice Spencer—Cure of his Fever Sores, and protracting his Life.

The Extract was very freely used by my father, the late Chief Justice Spencer, during his late illness, with the most happy results, in a case so fatal as his disease. Indeed, I feel confident that it was the MEANS OF PRESERVING HIS LIFE several months, and that he might have been restored to perfect health, so far as he was affected by inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, could it have been possible to apply the Extract directly to the seat of his disease.
While in attendance upon him, the liquid was applied to some very bad Fever Sores that had formed around his mouth, and to an equally bad sore on his back, caused by sitting upon an ill constructed chair. These were all healed and cured in the course of ten days.

Sore Eyes and Palpitation of the Heart.

I ought to state that one or two drops in a tablespoonful of water, have, in several cases, relieved Weak and Sore Eyes, and entirely cured them. I have also seen it used internally, in a case of Palpitation of the Heart, supposed to proceed from nervous derangement, which one dose of twenty drops in a tea-spoonful of water relieved in half an hour.

Cure of Dysentery.

Doct. Peck, to whom I gave some of the liquid, informed me that he used it successfully in some cases of Dysentery, by giving it internally.

Mr. Spencer's general opinion of the Medicine.

After what I have stated, you will not be surprised at the declaration of my opinion and firm conviction, that the liquid prepared by you is one of the most invaluable discoveries in the medical art, of modern times. Your ob't servant,
JOHN C. SPENCER.

For Sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138, Sixth Avenue, New York.
By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliot, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson co., N. C.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore co., N. C.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, do. do.

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Equitment
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swain's Justice.
Form Books.
E. J. HALE.
October 14, 1848.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.
JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.
Yours with respect,
[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.
☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-cowY

Blanks of all kinds,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

ADDRESS OF T. L. CLINGMAN,
ON THE RECENT SENATORIAL ELECTION.

CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

Having thus, fellow-citizens, detailed the leading facts connected with this transaction, and adverted to some other matters connected with them, I am brought to the consideration of the grounds upon which my friends rested their opposition to the central action. In the earlier history of our State individuals were brought forward, by themselves or their friends, on their own responsibility, as candidates for office. Hence it sometimes, though rarely, happened that those were elevated to high stations who resided remote from the centre. But for a number of years past such has not been the case. The change seems to be owing to this circumstance: Political parties having, for the last fifteen or more years, been pretty closely balanced in the State, it was thought necessary to resort to the caucus system. By this means a party having a small majority on joint ballot may always secure the election of its own men. This machinery, however, though convenient, is liable to the grossest abuses; and hence it has elsewhere been found necessary to impose certain limits on its action. Such, however, has not hitherto been the case in our State; and hence the evils have been vastly greater than the advantages which have resulted from it.

Such has been the situation of things in North Carolina that public opinion is not only directed and controlled, but is manufactured, to a great extent, at the centre. The newspapers there published, being the only ones in the State having any general circulation, and being the first to give the proceedings of the legislature, and the action of the State government generally, are looked to with confidence, and are able to form mainly the opinion of the State.—But these papers, not so much perhaps from any want of liberality on the part of their editors, as from the power of particular local influences brought to bear on them, seem to have been mainly directed to the advancement of the views and interests of a few persons in that vicinity.—Though they profess to be the organs of their party in the entire State, yet they are not only devoted to the advancement directly of their favorites, by the most extravagant system of laudation and puffing, but they carefully exclude from their columns such statements of facts as might bring into prominence others at a distance. For example, if some one of their friends should at one point have the courage to meet in debate a Democratic candidate for the office of Governor, the most elaborate eulogies are made in celebration of his daring and of his great triumph; but when that same candidate reaches our district, he may be met at every point in it, and so met as to reduce his vote throughout the district, and yet no notice is taken of this by these professed organs of the whole State. If a general officer, after a battle, were, in a report professing to give a fair account of all that occurred, to notice in terms of high eulogy certain officers, while he took no notice of others equally or more meritorious, such omission would amount to positive injustice and injury. Again, in the election last summer it is well known that the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor made considerable gain on the votes of his predecessors. As compared with the contest four years ago, which, because it immediately preceded the Presidential election, and for other reasons, was adopted as the standard of comparison, it appeared that the loss of the Whig candidate was, throughout the State generally, as compared with the contest of 1844, nearly equal to three hundred in each Congressional district. In our district, owing to the fact that there are there a larger number of immigrants from other States than elsewhere, attracted by the gold mines and other causes, and as all of them, unaccustomed in the States of their former residence to such a discrimination as prevails between voters for the Senate and for the Commons; and feeling, as you know, in some instances, a repugnance so strong to our system that they refuse to vote at all, because they are not allowed to vote all around; it was natural, I say, that these persons should be most operated upon by the free suffrage question, the issue upon which our candidates lost ground. Under such circumstances it was not to be regarded as surprising if there should be a greater loss with us than the average of the State generally. But, in point of fact, instead of *losing* three hundred votes with us, the Whig candidate actually *gained* two hundred and forty-eight, by the standard universally adopted, being upwards of five hundred better than in the other districts. Instead, however, of our getting credit for standing up under adversity better than other sections, the reverse is the fact; and such have been the representations made, that all through the central regions it seems by this time to be understood that our loss in the summer occurred mainly in the West; and I was amused recently to see that one of our own representatives, after a residence of only ten days in Raleigh, had become firmly convinced of this fact. But, in the recent election for President, our ground in the State was recovered again; and upon its appearing that there had, from August to November, been a gain, in one or two of the metropolitan districts, of two or three hundred, they are, in these papers, greatly glorified; and this change is properly ascribed to the extraordinary efforts and wonderful eloquence of Mr. A., Mr. B., and others; while in our own district, which even in the summer did better, both positively and comparatively, than the rest of the State, a gain of thirteen hundred is unnoticed. Not only so, but I have now before me a paragraph in circulation, which falsely states the majority for Gen. Taylor in our district at one thousand less than it really was, while it exaggerates as much the vote of another district in the State, so as to enable these persons to argue, as they do, that ours is not the strongest Whig district in the State. The editor who makes such a statement, as well as those who republish it, know the truth very well, because they have all, I think, published in their columns the votes of the different counties; but they know that few of their readers, in the State generally, can tell precisely what counties constitute the district, and that still fewer would be likely to select twelve counties from a list of eighty, alphabetically arranged, and foot up the majorities, so as to detect the misrepresentation.

I have referred to these cases merely for illustration. To detail all such might make a volume. By such means a sort of public opinion is made in the State that answers well the purposes of the makers. It has been remarked heretofore, again and again, that the Democrats of the centre treat us with more consideration than do those of our own party; yet the former can have no motives for so doing, other than their feeling of right prompts, since they suffer more from us, in a party point of view, than they do from the State generally. The Whigs may, perhaps, in some instances, be operated on, not only by a feeling of jealousy, but that stronger one of dislike of those whom they habitually injure.

When an election is pending they call loudly on us. It is then "HURRA! FOR THE GREAT WESTERN RESERVE! LET US HEAR YOUR THUNDER! THE STATE IS IN DANGER! SEND DOWN STRONG WHIG DELEGATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE, AND HEAVY MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR!" When the contest is over, they having themselves in the mean time been overthrown and trampled down, no sooner ascertain by the noise from the West that the State is carried, than they spring up nimbly, and before they have had time to rub off the mud left by the feet of the Democracy who have marched over them, they most modestly make arrangements for dividing among their favorites all the offices in the State. Not content as mere camp followers with their proper privilege of plundering the slain, they assume to distribute the honors and appropriate the *spolia opima*. What, if Napoleon during his twenty campaigns had found that there was one division of his army which was regularly broken and routed in every engagement, would he have bestowed on that division all the honors and prizes won by the valor of the rest of his soldiers? And if he had done so, if he had given to them alone the Crosses of the Legion of Honor, and distributed to them only annuities and pensions, would he thereby have kept alive that spirit which made his followers as true as steel, alike amid the burning sands of the Pyramids and the ices and snows of Moscow; which made him victorious against the odds at Marengo, enabled him to overcome the vast obstacles in the campaign of Wagram, and carried his banner triumphant under the sun at Austerlitz; that spirit which caused a mighty monarchy to fall without a blow before his presence, on his return from Elba, and made his old guard willing as one man to die for him, when his star went down forever on the field of Waterloo? But the central division of our army, the weakest and worst portion of it, has in all engagements been uniformly defeated, and has as uniformly claimed all the fruits of the victory. Not content, too, with this, these people, with the mischievous vanity of grown up children, are constantly insisting that they shall choose the candidates and make the issues.

If it were known, for example, that a particular gentleman would, if a candidate for the office of Governor, lose ten Whig votes in either the county of Wake or Orange, this would be decisive against him, and he would be set aside. But if it were only known that this same individual would lose one or two thousand votes in the West, such knowledge would not shake the determination of these wire-pullers to make him the candidate. If a burden is to be borne, "*throw it on the Western reserve, her back is strong and fit to bear burdens.*" Under such a system, therefore, it is no wonder that our party is constantly pressed, notwithstanding it has a large majority of the effective men and party newspapers of the State. No party, as was said in my hearing by a shrewd observer, can expect long to succeed "when the tail insists on going before."

After, however, the contest is over in the State, these wire-workers having by arrangement among themselves settled all things, forthwith go to work to execute what has been decided on.

The central press, under their control, by a series of articles framed for the purpose, endeavors to mould public opinion to the proper shape.

If, for example, their candidate for the Senate happens to be a young man, then they proudly refer to the great achievements of young men in the world generally, and bring to mind the fact, that those men who have acquired most reputation and influence in the Senate have gone there early, and insist that if North Carolina ever expects any of her sons on that theatre to take the first rank, she must give some of her young men of talent a fair chance. But should their favorite happen to be an elderly man, then they say that the senatorial station was from its very nature intended for old men whose judgment, softened by time, enables them to control the fiercer spirits of the nation, and they indulge largely in praise of effete Bourbonism and senility generally. The general argument is thus shifted from time to time, and they make also labored eulogies on their favorites; while they refuse to publish any communication, even, that may be intended to operate in favor of some other person. Besides this, letters are written to all such persons as they can venture to approach throughout the State, and every sort of influence put in motion for the purpose intended. When the members of the legislature begin to assemble, the managers and their instruments are exceedingly active. There are always among the members elect a number of plain, honest, sensible men, who, accustomed to live in retirement, and to believe that persons at Raleigh are much more knowing than themselves, and having a strong purpose merely to do what is right, and because of their own honesty and fairness slow to suspect others of an unfair purpose. Such men are easily operated on. They are told that Judge A. declares that Mr. F., their candidate, is the greatest man *he ever saw* in all his life, and that if he is elected to the Senate North Carolina will stand higher abroad than she has ever done; that "Mr. B. has just returned from the North, and says, that all over that region, especially in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, every body is looking with the greatest anxiety for his election." These things being repeated by nearly every one who speaks to him on the subject, his shoe black inclusive, probably make an impression on him, in the confusion which surrounds him for the first day or two, he not suspecting that these people are going at him in succession by design, but merely supposing that he is collecting the opinion of the place fairly. Should a man seem a little obstinate, they tell him, "my dear sir, you are wrong in this matter; we here in the centre can tell exactly the opinion of the State; your friend is a man of such eminent abilities that he cannot be kept back long; in fact, he is our second choice now, and would be our first, but that the present emergency, as well as the general feeling of the whole State, requires that our man should now be elected!" Elderly men with sad countenances, with groans and starting tears, are exclaiming around him, "my God! you are not surely going to break up the Whig party now when we have triumphed over every thing."

The main point, however, with the managers, is to prevent gentlemen from different sections having time to confer together and select the proper men for the vacant stations. Hence, on the second or third evening after the organization of the general assembly, a caucus is held. It is generally understood to be merely a meeting for consultation among the Whig members, to which, of course, no one has any objection. As soon, however, as a sufficient number have gotten together, a person deputed for the purpose offers a resolution, declaring that, inasmuch as harmony and concert of action are necessary, the members shall agree to acquiesce in the decision of the majority. This resolution, coming up suddenly and unexpectedly, perhaps, meets no opposition, those present not having had time to understand each other's views, or to digest any plan of action, and each one waiting modestly for others to speak and lead off. Several gentlemen, according to previous arrangement, support it in speeches, and it is taken to be in accordance with the general wish. When the question is taken, its friends, being prepared, halloo "aye! aye!" very loudly, while its opponents hesitate even to vote at all, being somewhat at a loss; and it is announced by the chairman to be carried.

Immediately thereafter it is proposed to nominate a candidate for the Senate.—Should this be objected to as a precipitate movement, and further time be desired, the concerted movement of the managers, who act understandingly, enables them to beat down the resistance, because they are usually artful and unscrupulous enough to represent, in addition to the reasons publicly given thus by them, that there are some secret ones, of a decisive character, but which must not be mentioned, for equally weighty considerations.

With such means in their hands they of course have no difficulty in nominating any one they may choose to select; just as the dullest gamester, when he has the privilege of shuffling the pack to his liking, is able to turn up a particular card.

To insure the support of the requisite number, each member about whom there is doubt is attacked in various ways. If he be a man of some facility of disposition, companionable, and fond of good living, his generosity is appealed to, and he is in the most kindly manner solicited not to stand out against the general feeling of the party and State, at the same time that he is plied with dinners, wines, &c.; just as, in some of the counties of the State, it is still the custom, on election days, to operate on voters by treating them to liquors, cider, gingerbread, and the like. Should he, on the other hand, be a man of some aspirations himself, his vanity is tickled, and he is persuaded that a man of his talents cannot long remain in obscurity, and if he gives a cordial support to the action of the party, he will soon be taken up himself and promoted. This he readily believes, seeing that men of no merit are elevated by these means with the utmost ease. He soon makes such demonstrations of zeal that he is complimented, so far as to be made a deputy, and is thus employed to beat down opposition, and whip in the rebellious from his own section. Whenever there is an office to be filled, he is of course postponed, on account of some pressing emergency which requires the election of another. He is slow to learn that his servility has not brought him the respect of his masters, and that by abandoning the rights of his constituents he has not gained the confidence of those who have seduced him. After he has grown too old to serve the public, he perceives that he has been making an exhibition of folly, similar to that of the clown who waited on the bank of a river for the water to run off, so that he might get over dry. Every imaginable means, whether of solicitation, fra

the show of opposition made to the central influence, which was soon given up, they extended a little favor to the West, to sooth and keep it quiet. I trust that at least as much will be done this winter. As far as I am individually concerned, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in any disappointment I may be supposed to feel, if any of my constituents get an advantage in exchange therefor. They will probably have to pay a higher price each year to secure our submission. But, fellow citizens, this ought not to be. You ought not thus to be compelled to *buy* justice. You ought not to be obliged, to secure your fair share of legislation, to sacrifice your men always, because you may sometimes have those who cannot be bargained away without injury to the public. It ought to be so, gentlemen, that legislative benefits and official honors should be distributed to all sections according to merit.

To break the force of these views, it will be said that, in 1840, the legislature acted through a caucus, and that I, as a member, concurred in that course. But then, the system just adopted was materially different from what it is at this day. Then, on the evening of our second meeting, after the preliminary steps had been taken, the names of several candidates were presented; those gentlemen, all of whom were then in the city, were invited into our meeting, and in their several addresses made known their views fully on all subjects of interest at that time. We then adjourned over to the next week, before balloting for a candidate, so as to give time to allow members to decide for whom they would vote, and to afford a fair chance to the friends of each candidate. I remember well that, when it was proposed that we should meet after an interval of two days only to vote, prominent gentlemen declared that in such an event they would not be bound by the nomination. How different was this proceeding from that adopted two years ago, when the present incumbent was taken up. Then it was given out that it was to be a mere meeting for taking preliminary steps, and the members generally were taken unawares; its proceedings were exclusive, secret, sudden, and characterised by circumstances of fraud. It was only, however, by such means that the majority were *entrapped* into a course of action which their own sense of propriety, as well as their regard for their constituents, would have enabled them to avoid, had a day's deliberation been afforded them.

Again, in 1840, all the persons voted for went into caucus voluntarily and agreed to abide its decision, and I might then have well argued, as I did, that they were bound by its action. But in the case this winter, my friends expressly refused to go into caucus, leaving themselves free to act as they might think proper. As in 1840, we had acted through a caucus, when our proceedings were assailed, I made the best argument in my power, and defended, as well as I was able, the gentlemen attacked, viz., Messrs. Mangum, Graham, and Badger; the last being assailed because our legislative caucus had adopted a resolution offered by me, requesting General Harrison to give him a cabinet appointment, as he subsequently did do. If, however, the system of proceeding then adopted has been distorted and abused, it is especially my duty to arrest the evil. If my letter of credit has been grossly abused, then I ought to withdraw it. If I have been, to any extent, instrumental in "frocking" these gentlemen; then, "by" the grace of "God," I will "unfrock" them if I have the power.

If it shall be said that, in the late election, I was the only person proposed from the West, and that the opposition was to me on personal grounds; then the reply is, that, on all proper occasions, it was distinctly made known by my friends, that they would acquiesce in the support of others, not citizens of the centre, if they should be taken up, their object being to obtain the recognition of the right of the extremes of the State to have a Senator sometimes. It may also be said that Governor Swain and Governor Graham, both western men, have been favored with high office. But this is a mistake, for these gentlemen, before such elevation, had become citizens of the centre; the one being an inhabitant of Wake and the other of Orange. The question has been tauntingly asked me, "why do you not move to the centre?" I prefer to live with you. There is no reason why one should be excluded, because he chooses to reside in our district. A man in any part of the State ought to feel that the way is open to him. Besides, it is impracticable for every one to remove to the centre. But those persons, every way your inferiors, are constantly sneering at you for your supposed ignorance, coarseness, and barbarism. They say they have better materials than you. It is not so, fellow-citizens; it is not so.—Whether in the debates of parliamentary bodies or of popular assemblies, we have, as against them, sustained ourselves. No disinterested observer ever places *you* below *them*. Though treated like a conquered province, though subjected to a despotism which oppresses your sons and weighs down their intellects, you have that in your mineral wealth, your water power, your agricultural advantages, the salubrity of your climate, and the beauty of your scenery; above all, in the energy, the manly independence, the intellect and love of liberty of your sons; you have these elements, I say, which ought to make you respected and honored. That they should be turned to a proper account, you owe it to your own self-respect, and to the cause of justice, truth, and liberty. Should you resolve to act as becomes you, no one is under greater obligations than myself to go with you, and even to take the responsibility of the lead, because no one has received more favors at your hands; and you will do me the justice, I know, to bear witness, that, as a return for the generous confidence reposed in me by you, my poor services have always been offered whenever there seemed to be a chance to advance your interests. And if you determine now to assert your equality with the rest of the State, then, so help me God, I will stand with you.

Your opponents say that they have no doubt but that there may be a temporary excitement in the West; but that it will all die away long before the next election, and that you will then submit as formerly. This, however, fellow-citizens, depends on yourselves. They say further, that if forced to yield to the rights of the West, that then they will take up some other western man and elect him, out of revenge against me as the originator of the rebellious movement against their authority. So let it be, then, for I may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that those who are to come after me have the way opened to them, and may fairly acquire any honor that their personal merit entitles them to claim in the State. They say further, by way of intimidation, that they will form combinations in the district, and bring the central power so to bear as to defeat me. On an occasion like this, I scorn all such calculations.—It often happens that the prime originators of resistance to oppression perish, and yet the movements go on. Hampden and Sidney survived not, but the cause of English liberty was ultimately triumphant. Bozaris died, but Greece became independent. Warren fell early in the struggle, but our revolution stopped not then.

You stand alone, fellow-citizens, separated from the rest of the State; but your very isolation, though it deprives you of the power to act as others, renders you secure from attack. You have only to determine on it, and you triumph. As things were this winter, had four or five of your members determined to act together in support of your right, they would have succeeded without doubt; for as soon as these people perceive that you are determined no longer to be their slaves, they will for the sake of obtaining your cooperation, admit you as equal partners. If for the future you intend to act, then select your men with care. Take such men as will regard themselves as *your* representatives, rather than the servants of central managers—men, in short, who will dare to tell them that if they want *white slaves*, they must look for them elsewhere than in the Western Reserve. Should the persons thus selected by you, when they get to Raleigh, be cajoled or intimidated into an abandonment of your rights, then beat them with many stripes, and set ear-marks upon them, so that they may be incapable of deceiving again.

In giving you these views, fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to cast censure on, or create prejudices against, those western members who took a different course from the friends that I have been thus endeavoring to defend. No man, perhaps, is to be censured for not being the first to join in a new movement. These gentlemen, having been chosen without reference to such considerations, doubtless felt themselves justified in the course taken by them; and it is not my intention to question, in this address, the motives which governed them. On the contrary, a number of them, as they declared themselves, individually preferred me to any one else. My purposes look rather to the future; and, if some things seem strongly stated, it must be remembered that there are diseases which require *sharp medicines*.

To the conductors of the public press in the central parts of the State, too, I have to say, that I am well aware that I have occasionally, in past times, received at their hands much more of favor, than I merited; and if on any occasion, I have had less than my friends might think due me, it was doubtless to be attributed, not so much to their feeling individually, (for I know that some of them were moved towards me by kind and generous impulses,) as it was to the circumstances in which they were placed, it being but natural that they should act in accordance with the sentiment of the atmosphere around them. As far as I am individually concerned, I wish it distinctly understood that I do not pretend to have any ground of complaint. I most willingly bear my testimony, too, to the general worth and liberality of the citizens of the central parts of the State, a large number of whom I have had the honor of numbering among my personal friends, and from whom I have received, in times past, many proofs of civility and kindness. It is due to them to say that they have neither received nor sought any advantages from the state of things which I have described. A few political managers only have, for selfish purposes, endeavored to control the power and patronage of the State.

In conclusion I have to say, that if this system of greedy rapacity is to be persevered in, if men of worth and talent over the State generally are to be proscribed because of their location, and by means of puffing and machinery heretofore used the most inefficient and unpopular men are to be pushed up from time to time into high places merely because they are their favorites, then they must expect to meet with resistance. They will find arrayed against them some whose aid they have needed in times gone by, men who are not to be put down without much effort, men who are willing long to struggle against tyranny.

And should they fail, as they are most likely to do, in their efforts to keep the State enslaved, then it would be but just if they should be treated as such cliques have been in other States, in consequence of the feeling arrayed against them on account of their rapacity. In other words, they ought not to complain if they should, under a just system of retaliation, be placed for half a century where they have kept the rest of the State. But if, on the other hand, they should at last resolve to do justice to the extremes of the State, by allowing them to come in as equals, they have it in their power to restore harmony and good feeling. Under such a system, the centre by means of its many advantages, as well as the nature of a portion of the offices to be filled, will always get more than an equal share with the other parts of the State.

In making this statement fellow-citizens, I have not used all the materials within my reach. Our case might be made much stronger, but in so doing I should have been obliged to allude to persons by name, and I am averse to taking this course, unless driven to it in self-defence by further attacks. My purpose has been rather to indicate the grounds upon which my friends have acted, than to detail the reasons at length. I have a right to expect that those conductors of the newspaper press who have objected to the course of my friends, will feel it due to them to publish this statement. Should they fail to do so, and not retract the censure heretofore expressed, they will stand convicted, in the public judgment, of a purpose to do wrong.

You, fellow-citizens, have only to will it, and you triumph. In conclusion, allow me to tender to you my thanks for your many proofs of confidence and many favors bestowed on me.

I am, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

City of Washington, Jan. 6th, 1849.

P. S. After the above was placed in the hands of the printer, but before I received the proof sheet for examination, my attention has been called to an article in one of the Raleigh papers relating to this subject, which seems to have been sent to a number of members of Congress who are not subscribers to the said paper. Though the article in question appears as an editorial, yet, from the manner in which attention is called to it, from the style and tone of some of the paragraphs, it would seem to be intended to be taken as an authoritative exposition. If it is understood, as it appears to be intimated, that this embodies Mr. Badger's views; and if it be true, as there stated, that he will not regard himself as indebted to the magnanimity of Mr. Farmer and Mr. Clingman for his re-election; if, in short, he repudiates the support, with what propriety can he retain the fruits of that support? If it be true, as there stated, that after awhile he would have been elected by other means, then it is easy for him to test the truth of this declaration by resigning, because the legislature is still in session, and an election will now require no more public time than would then have been consumed by the prolonged balloting. By such a course only can he, in the public judgment, fully relieve himself from all obligation to Mr. Farmer and myself, unwilling as he appears to be to rest under such a burden. The fact that there is now, in consequence of the occurrences of the session, a clear Whig majority of four or five, renders it certain that the interest of the Whig party will not be jeopardized by such a course, since no one but a Whig can be elected in any event. As to the givings out in the article that when I return to my constituents I shall fail to get a renewal of their confidence, I shall leave it to you, fellow citizens, to give that response which your own unbiassed judgment and free will shall hereafter dictate.

The mail from the South has also brought the intelligence that a citizen of West Florida has been elected to the Senate of the United States by getting eight Whig votes, and the aid of the Democratic party, so as to beat the regular caucus nominee, a resident of the centre of the State. This result, I learn, has been produced by the following causes: West Florida is decidedly Whig, and its majorities have enabled the party to carry the State; but the offices have been given heretofore exclusively to the centre. The Western people therefore determined to submit no longer to such an unjust system. But Florida has not been four years in the Union as a State, and yet they became in that time so impatient as to assert their just rights. How many generations must go by before the people of Western North Carolina will be entitled to follow this example?

T. L. C.

It will be gratifying to the friends of old Anson, to learn, that there are a greater number of buildings going up, in and around Wadesborough now, than perhaps at any period since the commencement of our borough. It does our heart good to see so many industrious and sober mechanics in our midst.—*N. C. Argus.*

The Last of Braddock's Men.—The Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette announces the death, at that place, on the 4th instant, of Samuel Jenkins, a colored man, aged *one hundred and fifteen years!* He was the property of Capt. Broadwater, in Fairfax county, Va. in 1734, and drove his master's provision wagon over the Alleghany Mountains in the memorable campaign of Gen. Braddock. He retained his faculties to the last.

"Gone to California" is likely to become as significant a phrase as "gone to Texas" once was. Among the thousands getting off, there appears to be a sprinkling here and there of those, who either won't or can't "meet their engagements." Of course California is the place where they honestly expect to reap the golden harvest which will enable them finally to satisfy generous creditors.

A managing lady at Swansea, Maine, lately purchased two pigs on credit—sold them for ready money, and laid out the proceeds in a license, with which she married a third husband.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 26.

On motion of Mr. Worth, the Senate took up the engrossed bill supplemental to an act of the present session, to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville.

Mr. Rowland moved to amend the bill by adding several additional sections appropriating $15,000 for clearing out and removing obstructions to navigation from Lumber river, between Blue's bridge and the South Carolina line, under the superintendence of commissioners to be appointed by the County Court, whose compensation to be fixed by the Court, and paid out of fund to be levied and raised by court for that purpose.

Mr. Conner moved an amendment to the amendment, appropriating $100,000 to the improvement of the navigation of Catawba river from the railraod to Rocky Ford. Both amendments were rejected 23 to 20.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Rowland moved that the vote by which the engrossed bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company passed its third reading be reconsidered. The Speaker announced that a message had been received from the Commons stating that they had concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the bill and ordered it to be *enrolled*. Mr. Walker asked at what time in the day the message was transmitted asking the concurrence of that house in the amendments? The clerk replied not until after 11 o'clock this day. The Speaker thereupon decided the motion out of order. Mr. Rowland appealed from this decision, but subsequently withdrew it, and moved to suspend the rule conflicting with his motion to reconsider, which motion he subsequently moved to lay upon the table; which was carried.

Mr. Patterson moved to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Rowland's amendment to the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement bill was lost; which was negatived.

The Senate then took up the reports and resolutions on the contested election from Orange.

The question on the first resolution, declaring that Mr. Berry was elected in August last, was decided in the affirmative, 26 to 17.

The second resolution, that Mr. Berry is entitled to his seat in that election, passed 22 to 21.

The third resolution, that Mr. Berry was duly elected in November, passed 21 to 21, the Speaker giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

The 4th resolution, that Mr. Berry is entitled to his seat by virtue of that election, passed 21 to 20.

The 5th resolution, that Mr. Waddell was not entitled to a seat, passed 22 to 20.

Mr. Moye moved that a message be sent to the Commons, requesting that House to return to the Senate a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company, for the purpose of further action in this body; which on motion of Mr. Joyner, was laid upon the table, 22 to 20.

HALF PAST 7 O'CLOCK.

On motion of Mr. Bethell, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville Rail Road Company.

The bill was amended, on Mr. Bethell's motion, by striking out *Charlotte*, wherever it occurs in the bill, and inserting *Yadkin*. Mr. Bethell moved a further amendment to the bill, which Mr. Woodfin moved to amend. The amendment of the latter was rejected, and that of the former adopted.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, and passed its third reading, 20 to 18.

Yeas—Messrs. Berry, Bethell, Bower, Conner, Daniel, Davidson, Gilmer, Kendall, Lillington, Miller, Murchison, Reich, Rowland, Smith, Thomas of D., Thomas of H., Walker, Watson, Woodfin, and Worth.

Nays—Messrs. Ashe, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Exum, Faison, Graham, Hargrove, Hawkins, Joyner, Moye, Smaw, Speight, Spicer, Thompson of Wake, Ward, Washington, and Willey.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Sandy, from the Committe on Privileges and Elections, reported that the contestant, Mr. Waugh, in the case of the contested election from Surry, had not made out his case, and asked that the Committee be discharged. Concurred in, 46 to 45.

The bill to improve Lumber River was rejected, 58 to 33.

The House having also passed a great number of bills, adjourned.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

Mr. Ashe introduced resolutions to allow Mr. Waddell pay of a member from the day of filing his memorial to the 27th inst.; and to allow the commissioners $2 a day for the time they were engaged in the investigation. The first resolution was rejected, Mr. Berry moved to allow the clerks also two dollars a day. The second resolution was then read the second time and passed.

The bill appropriating $500 to clear out Lumber river, was read the second time and passed, 20 to 16, but it was rejected on its 3d reading.

The engrossed bill to increase the revenue of the State was taken up in the afternoon session, and passed its 3d reading, after a great many ineffectual motions to amend it.

The resolution in favor of Hugh Waddell and others passed its second and third reading.

A great many bills were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled, and a number of bills were indefinitely postponed.

The Senate adjourned until 4 o'clock, Monday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The resolution relative to the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road passed its third reading.

A vast amount of business was transacted which we deem it unnecessary to notice, since the lists of captions published in this paper will show all that the Legislature has done. The House at a late hour adjourned until Monday morning 4 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday Morning, 4 o'clock, Jan 29.

Having passed upon and ratified a number of bills, and having disposed all the business before the Senate, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Joyner, was unanimously adopted; Mr. Patterson in the Chair:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are justly due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Calvin Graves, for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the present session.

Mr. Graves then resumed the Chair and returned his thanks to the Senate in a very appropriate and touching farewell address, and concluded by resigning his appointment of Speaker of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Speight, Mr. Joyner was unanimously elected Speaker of the Senate, and having returned his thanks therefor, forthwith adjourned the same without day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House having acted on all the business before it,

Mr. Dobbin presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of this House.

Upon which the Speaker made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address, and adjourned the same *sine die*.

Note.—From the 4th January until the close of the session, Mr Gilliam, the Speaker of the House, having been detained from his seat by sickness, the Chair was occupied, upon his appointment, alternately by Messrs. Paine, S. J. Person, C. Jones, Jr. and Satterthwaite.

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the Session of 1848-'49

In addition to those given in our last, we publish the following:—

PUBLIC ACTS.

To open and improve a road from the town of Newton, in the county of Catawba, to Morganton, in the county of Burke, and to discontinue a part of the old State road.

To alter and amend the 1st, 3d and 4th sections of chap. 94 of the statutes of 1846-'47, to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a road from Asheville to Burnsville.

Requiring the offices of register, entry-taker, and of clerk and master in equity to be kept at court houses in the respective counties.

To alter the time of holding the non-jury terms of the county courts of Macon and Catawba.

Repealing the act establishing the county of Polk.

To alter the time of holding the Superior and County Courts of Lenoir. [Superior Courts to be held hereafter third Monday after fourth Monday in March and September—County Courts first Mondays of January and July, and third Mondays of March and September.

Supplemental to an act of the present session, repealing the law establishing the county of Polk. [Cedes back the territory to the counties from which it was taken.

To amend and consolidate the several acts now in force relating to fishing with seines and nets in Tar and Pamlico rivers. [Provides that seines shall not be worked in said rivers from 15th Feb. to 25th April between sunrise on Saturday and sunrise on Monday morning, under a penalty of $50, and offenders also to be subject to indictment and imprisonment.

To amend an act incorporating the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company.

Giving to the Superior Courts of Lincoln and Gaston original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary.

Supplemental to an act passed at the present General Assembly, to divide the county of Stokes into two distinct counties. [Appoints Caleb Jones, F. C. Mining and John Banner, Commissioners to run the dividing line between said counties, which shall be run near Germanton, so as to leave the court house and public buildings in the county of Stokes. Appoints Commissioners in each county to select sites for permanent seats of justice, to cause public buildings to be erected, &c. Both counties to be represented in the Legislature as heretofore, until otherwise ordered. Makes necessary provisons for County and Superior Courts of both counties—Superior Courts for Forsyth to be held 2d after 4th Monday; for Stokes 3d after 4th; for Guilford 4th after 4th Monday, in March and September.

Concerning public roads in the counties of Brunswick and Beaufort. [Requires cead timber within 60 feet of roads to be felled.

To amend an act of the General Assembly of 1846-'7, to alter the mode of electing wardens of the poor. [Imposes a fine of $20 for refusing or neglecting to qualify, and authorises wardens to fill vacancies.

To repeal a part of an act of 1844-'5, chap. 14, so far as it relates to Macon and Haywood.

To authorise the Roanoke Navigation Company to become common carriers of agricultural products, goods, wares and merchandise, on Roanoke, Dan and Staunton.

Amending an act of 1846-'7, authorising the Governor to establish a depot of arms at Newbern. [Limits amount of rent for building to $150.

For the better protection of seines and nets.—[Penalty on owners of vessels for tearing them $100, and liable to be sued for damages.

For the further protection of Wake Forest College. [Prohibts the retail of spiritous liquors within 3 miles and all gambling establishments, and all public exhibitions, except by permission of the faculty, under a penalty of $100.

To amend an act of 1846-'7, to amend an act of 1827, to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish up the Roanoke and Cashie rivers and their waters. [Repeals the act so far as relates to Roanoke.

To open and improve the road from Council's Store, in Ashe county, to Bedford Wiseman's, in Yancey.

To amend the 15th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Code. [Persons buying or selling bills of exchange, or bills on any of our banks, to be considered brokers, and taxed $100.

To amend an act of 1846-'7, to provide for a re-assessment of the lands of this State and a more accurate enlistment of taxable polls. [Gives county courts the power to reduce excessive valuation on lands containing mines, and provides for re-assessment of lands increasing in value by reason of such mines.

To provide for the improvement of Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and other purposes.

To alter the time of holding Superior Courts of Cleaveland, to 8th after 4th Monday of March and September.

To confer on courts certain powers over imprisoned lunatics. [Provides for jury of inquest, and if they find any person insane charged with crime, said insane person to be sent to some lunatic asylum.

To empower single justices of the peace to tax prosecutors on State's warrants with the payment of costs in cases deemed by the justice frivolous.

To amend the act of last session to increase the public revenue. [Refers to property in hands of executors and administrators.

Incorporating the Greensborough and Mount Airy Turnpike Company. [Provides for a turnpike from Greensborough to the Virginia line, via Mount Airy, in Surry, by a company with a capital of $20,000.

In relation to sheriffs, clerks of the county and superior courts, and clerks and masters. [These officers now elected shall be continued in office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

To amend the Revised Statutes, sec. 5th, chap. 102. [Tax on gates across public roads crossing large rivers, other than turnpike or State roads, to be $3.

To authorize the further taxation of costs in the trial of actions at law. [Fees for taking depositions out of the State to be taxed in bill of cost.

Explanatory of section 10, chapter 34, Revised Statutes. [Either taking or conveying away, as stolen property, to sell or convert to his own use, any Slave, a felony, with the penalty of death.

To amend section 3d, chapter 89, Revised Statutes. [Gives to Trustees of religious societies the right to hold the property of said societies.

To amend an act of last session to provide for the sale of certain lands in Cherokee and Macon counties, which have been surrendered to the State. [Agent to make return to Comptroller.

To amend the 4th section of the 65th chap. Revised Statutes. [Time limited for bringing suits shall not protect persons who at the time of cause of action were out of the State.

Supplemental to an act of the present session to unite the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad Companies. [Authorises the road when united to connect with the Wilmington road at Halifax, or with the Raleigh and Gaston road at Littleton.

Supplemental to the act of the present session, providing for a Hospital for the Insane. [Provides for the location of the Hospital within three miles of Raleigh.

To produce conformity in the charters granted to the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company by the States of North and South Carolina.

To provide more effectually for the education of the deaf and dumb mutes in this State. [Makes it imperative on county courts to levy a tax of $75 for the education of each indigent deaf mute in their counties 4 years.

Supplemental to an act of the present session to establish the county of Alamance.

To amend the 13th chapter Rev. Stat. entitled bills, bonds, and promissory notes.

To amend the 10th chap. Rev. Stat. relating to Bail. [Extends provision in civil to State cases.

To amend the 60th section of 34th chap. Rev. Stat. entitled crimes and punishments. Thirty nine lashes for keeping faro bank, in lieu of other penalty.

To alter the 8th section of the 89th chapter Rev. Statutes.

Assenting to the purchase by the United States of certain lands on the Cape Fear.

To secure the title of purchasers of land sold under execution.

Supplemental to the act establishing Watauga.

Making suitable provisions for *femmes covert*. [Hereafter all real estate owned by *femmes covert*, at the time of marriage, or that may hereafter be acquired, shall be exempt from execution, and shall neither be sold nor leased by the husband without her consent, and all such property that may be acquired after 1st March next by any lady now married to be subject to the same exemption.

To lay off a public road from A. Churche's in Wilkes to Wm. Phillips's in Ashe.

To allow compensation to the Reporter of the Supreme Court for the terms held at Morganton.

To amend the 24th chap. Rev. Stat.

To repeal the 3d and 4th sections of chap. 100 of the statutes of 1846-'7.

To amend and consolidate the acts in favor of debtors.

To amend the 31st chap. Rev. Stat.

Incorporating M'Dowell and Yancy Turnpike Company.

To facilitate the collection of certain debts for Cherokee lands, &c.

To regulate the dismissal of appeals in the Supreme Court, to regulate the fees of Sheriffs, &c.

To attach a part of Yancy to the county of Buncombe.

To amend the Rev. Stat concerning patrols.

To amend the act of 1846-'47, to authorize a Turnpike from Carter and Spencer's Canal to Columbia.

More effectually to prevent the selling and giving away spiritous liquors at places of public worship.

Concerning the mode of widows dissenting from the wills of their deceased husbands in certain cases.

To authorise the Judges who may hold special terms of the Superior Courts to take jurisdiction of equity cases.

Making it the duty of sheriffs and other officers selling land and slaves to prepare and execute deeds for the same.

Supplemental to Revised Statutes, concerning executors and administrators.

Reviving the act to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railroad Company.

In relation to justices of the peace.

To amend the acts on the subject of common schools.

PRIVATE ACTS.

To amend and consolidate the several acts heretofore passed for the better regulation of the town of Concord.

Incorporating Newbern Manufacturing Company.

Amending an act authorising the county court of Lincoln to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the public road which is the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Cleaveland. [Gives the jurisdiction to Gaston.

For the relief of James Stewart, of Cherokee county.

To establish a toll bridge on French Broad river.

Reviving and amending an act to incorporate the Orapeake Canal and Turnpike Company, passed 1846-'47.

Incorporating the Statesville Male Academy.

Amending act of 1844-'45, incorporating the town of Monroe, in Union county.

Incorporating the Trustees of Snow Creek Academy, in the county of Iredell.

Incorporating Dallas Male Academy in Gaston county.

To condemn a part of Hayne street, in Monroe, Union county, for the purpose of erecting a public jail thereon

To incorporate the Summerfield Guards.

To incorporate the Bertie Guards.

Incorporating Forestville Male Academy.

To authorise the county court of Mecklenburg to pay over certain funds to the county court of Union.

To repeal the 2d section of the act incorporating the town of Windsor, and to amend the same.

To revive the 7th section of the act of 1842, supplemental to an act to lay off and establish the county of Catawba.

Amending an act supplemental to an act passed 1848, to establish the county of M. Dowell [Provides that that portion of the county which was taken from Rutherford shall vote with the part taken from Burke.

Incorporating the North Carolina Blues, in Wake county.

For the better regulation of the militia in Cleveland.

For the better regulation of the public buildings in Rutherford county.

Incorporating Covenant Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Incorporating Union Chepter No. 17, in Duplin.

Incorporating Pamlico Encampment, in Washington.

Incorporating the Granville Lodge of North Carolina.

Incorporating Neuse Lodge of N. Carolina, in Goldsborough.

Incorporating the Duplin Guards.

Incorporating the Williamsion Library Association, in the county of Martin.

Incorporating Concordia Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F.

To alter an act concerning a road in Iredell county.

For the incorporation of the town of Salisbury.

To amend an act authorising A. R. S. Hunter, of Macon county, to erect a bridge across the Hiwassee river, &c.

To authorise Cornelius Shields to build a bridge across Bear creek, in the county of Moore.

Amending the acts heretofore passed for the better regulation of the town of Williamston.

To appoint commissioners to lay off a road in Wilkes county.

To authorise the superintendents of common schools of Rowan and Edgecombe counties to invest a part of their funds.

To incorporate the Caswell Rangers.

To incorporate Rock Spring Tent Independent Order of Rechabites, in the town of Wilmington.

To authorise A. H. Erwin to build a toll bridge over Catawba river, in the county of Burke.

To incorporate the Granville county Mechanic's Association.

Authorising Capt. John Clark, of Beaufort county, to make a road on his own land and to collect tolls thereon.

To authorise the erection of a male and female academy in or near the town of Shelby in the county of Cleveland.

Incorporating Germanton Lodge, No. 116, in the county of Stokes.

To lay off and make a road in Yancey county, from Flat Rock to Burnsville and the Indian Gap road.

Supplemental to an act of 1844-'45, appointing commissioners for the town of Rockford, Surry county.

To prevent fishing near the mouth of Raymond's creek, in Camden.

Incorporating the town of Sladesville, in Hyde county.

Incorporating the Plymouth Academy, in the county of Washington.

Incorporating the Wilmington Thalian Association.

Amending an act incorporating the town of Wilkesborough.

Incorporating the south creek swamp Land Company.

In favor of Jas. W. Livingston, of Henderson.

To authorise the county court of Halifax to sell and convey the lot in the town of Halifax on which the old court house is situated.

To incorporate the Perquimons Academy.

To authorise William R. Abbott to cut a canal and make a road theron. [To be made from the head of Little river, in Perquimons, through the desert, in Pasquotank, to or near Pasquotank river bridge, with the privilege of collecting tolls.

To abolish jury trials in Burke county court.

Incorporating the Wake county Rifle Company, at Dunnsville.

Incorporating Tosnot Depot in Edgecombe, into a town by the name of Wilson.

Incorporating the Deep River Mining and Smelting company.

Incorporating the town of Asheville.

Incorporating Macon Academy, in Wayne.

Incorporating Midway male and female academy, in Pitt.

Incorporating the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.

Incorporating Phalanx Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Washington.

Incorporating Mount Lebanon Lodge, in Edgecombe.

Authorising E. S. Moore to collect arrears of taxes.

Amending an act to incorporate the Atlantic Fire Company, No. 1, in Newbern.

To incorporate the trustees of the Chowan Female Institute in the county of Hertford.

Reviving the act incorporating the town of Jacksonville, in Onslow.

Extending the time for the duration of the charter for a bridge across Pasquotank river.

Repealing an act concerning the wardens of the poor of Lincoln.

Incorporating the Charlotte Fire Engine Company.

Incorporating Achoree Lodge I. O. O. F.

To amend an act incorporating a Mutual Insurance Company in North Carolina.

Authorising Francis J. Prentiss and George D. Bogle to collect arrears of taxes.

Incorporating the Davidson Mining Company.

Appointing commissioners for Asheborough.

Amending the law in relation to the collection of tax in the town of Newbern.

Reviving an act incorporating Polloksville, in Jones county.

To incorporate the Camden Guards.

Incorporating the Union Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the town of Goldsborough.

To incorporate Johnson Academy.

Incorporating the Clay Mining Company.

To extend the corporate limits of Warrenton.

Incorporating Island Ford Manufacturing Company.

Incorporating the Mountain Guards.

Reviving the act of 1805, to establish an academy in the county of Buncombe.

Incorporating the town of Shelby, in Cleaveland.

Relating to the town magistrate of the town of Wilmington.

For the better organization of the county courts of Nash.

Incorporating the Providence Band of Mecklenburg.

To amend an act establishing the county of Alexander.

Incorporating the Greensborough Fire Engine Company.

Incorporating the Head Buffalo Volunteer Company.

Incorporating Johnson Little River Manufacturing Company.

Incorporating the Columbus Guards.

For the better organization of the militia of Iredell, &c.

To amend the act incorporating the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company.

Incorporating the Macon county Cavalry.

Incorporating Phalanx Lodge.

To amend the charter of the Milton Female Institute.

Incorporating Concord Division Sons of Temperance.

To prevent the felling of timber in Alamance river.

Incorporating Belmont Lodge.

Incorporating the town of Kinston.

To amend the act of last session establishing the county of Alexander.

Concerning the improvement of Smith's river, in the county of Rockingham.

To authorise the erection of a toll bridge over Catawba river between the counties of Caldwell and Catawba; and to incorporate a company for that purpose.

Amendatory of an act of 1846-7, to charter a turnpike road from Morganton to near the 12 mile post on the road to Yorkville.

For improving the public road from Raleigh to Hillsborough.

Authorising A. Carmichael, late Sheriff of Wilkes, and others, to collect arrears of Taxes.

To incorporate the town of Swansborough.

To amend an act to incorporate Panther's creek and Tennessee river Turnpike Company.

Incorporating Deep River Manufacturing Company.

Repealing the act to alter the mode of electing constables in Wilkes.

To prevent obstructions to fish in Swift creek.

To extend the limits of the town of Wilmington.

To appoint commissioners for the new bridge on French Broad river, in Buncombe county.

To amend Rev. Statutes concerning fences, so far as relates to lands on Meherrin river in Hertford.

To establish a turnpike road in Yancey county.

To incorporate the Lafayette Division.

Incorporating Cape Fear Steam Boat Company.

Incorporating Young Men's Museum Association.

To amend the Revised Stat. relating to public printing.

RESOLUTIONS.

Lending to O. A. Buck 62 cadet Muskets for a military school.

In favor of John R. Dyche, late Sheriff of Cherokee county.

Requiring door-keepers to light the lamps on public square.

For the relief of the clerk of the county court of Cumberland.

In favor of Abraham Harshaw.

In relation to the State's claim against the General Government. [Requesting the Governor to take steps for an early liquidation of the claim of the State for money advanced for volunteers, with interest.

To provide chairs for committee rooms.

In favor of M. O. Dickerson.

For the relief of Fendall Griffin.

In favor of Messrs. Hall and Kincey.

In favor of Wm. Angel.

In favor of Thos. Riddick, of Gates county.

In favor of N. B. Marriner, late Sheriff of Martin county.

In favor of the clerk of the county court of Martin, remitting judgment, &c.

For the relief of Young Patterson.

Giving permission to Principal to move into Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.

For the relief of the clerk of the county court of New Hanover.

Relative to M. Vattemare's system of Literary and Scientific Exchanges. [Provides for furnishing M. Vattemare with 6 copies of the Debates in the Convention of 1835, 6 copies Rev. Statutes, 6 copies Martin's and Williamson's History of N. C., Iredell's Digest, Supreme Court Reports, Laws, Journals, and various other works, and for transmitting to him annually, 6 copies of such books as may be published by authority of the State, for distribution by him among the institutions of France.

Directing the enclosure of the grounds appertaining to the Governor's residence, and appropriating $1000 for furniture.

Providing for the appointment of Engrossing Clerks. [Authorises the Principal Clerks to appoint additional Clerks for the session.

Relative to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. [Directs the payment by the Public Treasurer of $21,148, for certain debts contracted on the account of said road; and that the road shall be no longer run at the expense of the State.

Respecting slavery in the Territories. [These resolutions passed as substitutes for Mr. Steele's, and have been published.

In favor of Horace L. Robards.

In favor of B. F. Moore, Attorney General.

In favor of Ailsey Medlin, of Franklin county.

Authorising the Governor to procure copies of papers in England, concerning our colonial history, and appropriating $1000 to defray expenses.

In favor of James W. Walton.

In favor of Thomas Loring.

In favor of Charles Baker, Sheriff of Yancey.

In favor of R. W. Haywood. [Allows him $300 for services in raising regiment during war with Mexico.

In favor of the Sheriffs of Craven and Anson Counties.

In favor of the Public Treasurer.

Respecting furnishing weights and measures to Chatham county.

In relation to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal. [Interest therein purchased by State transferred to Board of Internal Improvement.

In favor of Wm. J. Clarke.

Providing for additional shelves in Library, &c.

Directing the continuation of the road from Lake Pungo to Plymouth.

In favor of Charles L. Hinton.

For the relief of S. W. Tillinghast and others.

Directing Pub. Treasurer to provide a seal.

In favor of W. F. Collins, Comptroller of the State. [Allows him $450 for services under resolution of 1846–47.

In favor of Scroop Euloe.

In favor of John Hancock.

In favor of J. M. Preston.

In favor of Charles H. Stephens.

In favor of J. Hogarth Van Bokkelin.

Relative to the distribution of military tactics.

Concerning the improvement of the Indians.

In favor of Isaac Cook and others.

In favor of the President and Trustees of the Greensborough Female College.

Providing for publishing and distributing the revenue act passed at the present session.

In favor of Perrin Busbee.

In favor of the door-keepers.

To pay contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Making compensation to Assistant Engrossing Clerk.

Instructing the Literary Board to sell the swamp lands belonging to said fund, if they deem it necessary.

To suspend the collection of Cherokee bonds.

In favor of James Kearney and Howell Cobb and in favor of J. Maxwell.

In favor of Thomas Anderson.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE MECKLENBURG (N. C.

Atlantic, this flaming declaration of the same date, of the independence of Mecklenburg county, of North Carolina, absolving it from the British allegiance, and abjuring all political connection with that nation, although sent to Congress, too, is never heard of. It is not known even a twelve month after, when a similar proposition is first made in that body. Armed with this bold example, would not you have addressed our timid brethren in peals of thunder, on their tardy fears? Would not every advocate of independence have rung the glories of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, in the ears of the doubting Dickinson and others, who hung so heavily upon us? Yet the example of independent Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, was never once quoted."

Both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams took the matter seriously to heart, and both died believing that the Mecklenburg declaration was spurious.

A work was subsequently published by Mr. Joseph Seawell Jones, of North Carolina, to prove its authenticity, and in it he charged Mr. Jefferson with plagiarism. The attack was followed up in several quarters, and became so formidable that Professor Tucker, in his life of Mr. Jefferson, entered into a formal defence of him from that charge.

The expressions in the Mecklenburg paper which are also found in the declaration made at Philadelphia, are *four*.—These are, "dissolve the political bands which have connected"—"absolve from all allegiance to the British crown"—"are, and of right ought to be"—"pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Professor Tucker believed that these expressions were original with Mr. Jefferson, and that if there was any plagiarism, it was in the Mecklenburg declaration, into which, he contended, these words had been interpolated. But in the discussion which followed, it was shown that three of these phrases were *not* original with Mr. Jefferson, but were taken from the resolution offered in Congress by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. This resolution was offered in compliance with one of the Virginia Convention of May 15, 1776, instructing their Delegates in the General Congress "to propose to that respectable body, to declare the United Colonies free and independent." From the resolution of Mr. Lee, we quote as follows, to show what were the particular words used and copied from them:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

And it further appeared, that these phrases were *not* even in the original draft of Mr. Jefferson, but were inserted by the Committee to whom he reported. The words marked in *italics* in the following extract from the declaration, were those inserted by the Committee:

"That these United States are, *and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.*

It thus appears that three of the phrases in the Mecklenburg paper were adopted by Mr. Lee in his resolution, and were not copied by Mr. Jefferson in his draft, but were inserted by the Committee to whom he submitted it previous to its being reported to the Congress. The fourth phrase, and which stands in the Mecklenburg Declaration as follows: "to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," is not found in the resolves of Mr. Lee, and is used in Mr. Jefferson's declaration, modified by the omission of some words, as follows: "and for the support of this Declaration, [with a firm reliance on Divine Providence,] we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." [The words in brackets were not in Mr. Jefferson's draft, but were inserted by the Committee.] This phrase has not been traced, as far as we have seen, to any other paper than the Mecklenburg Declaration.

In the discussion upon the authenticity of the Declaration, which followed the publication in the Raleigh Register in 1819, the archives of North Carolina were ransacked, and documents and many interesting historical facts were brought to light. In the New York Review and Quarterly Church Journal of March, 1837, an article was published, in general review of Mr. Jefferson's personal, political and religious character, which was severely criticised. The writer touches upon the Mecklenburg Declaration, and made it the foundation of a charge of plagiarism against the distinguished Virginian. [How unjustly this charge was made, we have shown above.] In the Southern Literary Messenger of April, 1838, the article in the New York Review was noticed and condemned; and in a subsequent number of the Messenger, (August 1838,) was published another article, mainly devoted to this Mecklenburg Declaration. From these publications we derive many of the facts which we have related.

In the article in the Messenger, we have abundant evidence, that at the very beginning of the troubles with the mother country, North Carolina took a leading part, and even favored extreme measures. Mr. Jefferson, indeed, in his letter to Mr. Adams, declaring his belief that the Mecklenburg Declaration was spurious, said of North Carolina, "no State was more forward or fixed." They commenced this opposition immediately upon the receipt of the news of the passage of the Stamp Act by Great Britain, in 1765, and things had reached such a point among them by 1775, that on the 25th of April of that year, Gov. Martin, the colonial governor, "apprehending further violence from the Whig leaders, on the evening of the same day, fled from the palace, (at Newbern,) and accompanied by a few of his most faithful councillors, retreated to Fort Johnson, on the banks of the Cape Fear." He found no greater safety here, and being pursued, removed his headquarters on board "His Majesty's ship-of-war Cruiser," then lying in that harbor.

Out of this feeling grew the Mecklenburg movement. The Convention of the people assembled in Charlotte, the county town, on the 19th of May, 1775, "discussed," says the account, "the subject of independence for two days, and on the 20th unanimously adopted the "Declaration." Whilst the discussion was going on, the news of the battle of Lexington was received by express, "and this intelligence inflaming the minds of the people, the universal voice was for independence."

These and other kindred proceedings in other parts of the State, were communicated to Gov. Martin, and he issued, from on board the "Cruiser," a proclamation denouncing the "traitorous proceedings," and thus directly referred to the Mecklenburg meeting:

"And whereas, I have also seen a most infamous publication in the Cape Fear Mercury, importing to be resolves of a set of people, styling themselves a committee from the county of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, government and constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws and subversive of His Majesty's government."

This extract was held to be the strongest corroborative evidence that the Mecklenburg Declaration, as published in the Raleigh Register in 1819, was a genuine document; and would have been held to be conclusive of it, had not both Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams declared their disbelief of it, and stated that they had never seen or heard of it till published in 1819.

Other corroborative evidence was found in the "Journal of the War in the South," which had been kept by the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, who was an eye witness of the proceedings of that day, and a soldier in the Revolution. This journal was prepared to show the part taken by the author in these eventful scenes, but in it were given some details of the proceedings at Mecklenburg, and a "certificate of Capt. James Jack, who bore the Declaration to Congress, then in session in Philadelphia." In this Journal, the question propounded by Mr. Adams, in his letter, above quoted, to Mr. Jefferson: "How is it possible that this paper, if it reached Congress, was concealed?"—is answered, as it were by anticipation, by the statement, that "on the return of Capt. Jack, he reported that Congress, individually, manifested their entire approbation of the conduct of the Mecklenburg citizens, but deemed it premature to lay them officially before the house."

This was about the force of the evidence brought to prove that the Mecklenburg paper was an authentic document, and that to the citizens of that county belonged the honor of having made the first public and formal "Declaration of Independence" of the mother country. To our mind the evidence was conclusive, though some doubts might still remain, whether the paper, as published, had not been partially changed, and especially in regard to the peculiar phraseology used, and which was also found in the declaration of Mr. Jefferson—for though there is nothing in the words which might have induced another to copy them without acknowledgment, still it is a little strange that they should have appeared in both papers, and in a connection which raised the strongest presumption that they were of a common origin, without one paper being known to the writer of the other.

The authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration has, however, now been placed beyond all doubt, by the researches of Mr. Bancroft in the State paper office in London, where he has found an original publication of it.

The letter of Mr. Bancroft* establishes the fact beyond all question, *that independence was first proclaimed in Mecklenburg, North Carolina, in May* 1775, and that the declaration which we have copied above, is an authentic document. To the old North State belongs all the honor of beginning this great movement, and right gladly do we accord it to her.

* Published in the Observer of the 16th ult.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot:

You have done justly and generously, in so clearly asserting for the old North State, the honor of having led the way in removing all political dependence on England. Nothing can be more explicit, and, though brief, comprehensive and determined, than the Mecklenburg declaration; and surely nothing can better prove how liable History is, after all to prove a false guide, than the extraordinary fact, that Mr. Jefferson and John Adams, who died on the same day, should have expired in utter ignorance of, and settled disbelief in, the Mecklenburg declaration!

Few incidents have ever occurred more disheartening than this, as to a reliance on history for a true knowledge of the past—but an anecdote which might have amused your readers, is the statement by General J. Graham, dated October 4th, 1830, that he was present, a looker-on, then, about half-grown, when the declaration was unanimously adopted, and afterwards read and proclaimed at the court-house door, half the people of the county being present; and when "it was proposed by some one aloud, to give three cheers and throw up hats, it was immediately adopted, and hats thrown. Several of them lit on the court-house roof. The owners had some difficulty to reclaim them."

General Graham says the foregoing was from personal knowledge, and he afterwards understood that Captain James Jack (honored be his name!) "undertook, on the request of the committee, to carry a copy of their proceedings to the Continental Congress, and on his way, at Salisbury (N. C.,) the time of court, Mr. Kennon, who was one of the committee who assisted in drawing the declaration, prevailed on Captain Jack to get his papers, and have them read publicly, which was done, and the proceedings met with general approbation. But two of the lawyers, John Dunn and M. Booth, dissented, and asserted they were treasonable, and endeavored to have Captain Jack detained. He drew his pistols, and threatened to kill the first man that would interrupt him, and passed on.

On the news of the conduct of these lawyers reaching Charlotte, the committee sent a party of ten or twelve horsemen to bring them before the committee. Dunn, on giving security and making fine promises, was allowed to return, and Booth was conducted to Camden, (S. C.,) beyond the sphere of his influence. These are curious anecdotes, illustrating the spirit of the time, and go to show of what metal these old cocks, our ancestors, were made. S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1849.

Contracts have been made for grading the first 15 miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, extending from Brunswick river, two miles from town, to Livingston's Creek. Mr. Jethro Ballard and Mr. William Willson, of this town, are the contractors; the terms are as favorable for the Company as was hoped for. The contractors will commence operations in the course of three or four weeks.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Gen. Taylor's Movements.—Gen. Taylor left Baton Rouge the 24th inst., for his plantation. He will remain there till the 31st, when he leaves for Vicksburg, intending to reach there that night. His family arrived in this city yesterday morning, and will proceed to Washington by the more speedy Southern route.

N. O. Picayune Jan. 27.

The California fever rages fearfully in the west. A Hoosier rhymster describes our newly acquired territory as a place

Where virgin gold on rocks e'er cling,
And pearls where water rushes;
Where diamonds gush from every spring,
And money grows on bushes.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—We intended, as soon as the adjournment of the Legislature gave us room, to make a detailed statement of the circumstances in regard to the first Declaration of American Independence. But we find the task ably performed to our hands by the Baltimore Patriot, in the articles which we copy.

The discovery of the paper in the British archives, by Mr. Bancroft, seems to have astonished some sapient people in other States, into crediting a fact which was long ago established beyond controversy by documents collected and published by the Legislature of North Carolina.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Among the incidents worthy of note at the close of the late session, was the resignation of Mr. Graves, of his office of Speaker of the Senate, and the unanimous election of Col. Joyner in his place. This, it will be recollected, is a compliance, and handsomely done too, with the compromise entered into at the commencement of the Session, by which the Whigs agreed to elect Mr. Graves Speaker, on the condition that he would resign and allow a Whig to be elected at the end of the Session, so that, in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, that office may be filled by a gentleman of like politics with the Governor elected by the people.

The Legislature did not act with its usual liberality in refusing to Senator Rowland the comparatively small sum he applied for on behalf of the counties of Robeson and Richmond, to improve the navigation of Lumber River. This is an improvement of far more value than is generally supposed, in other parts of the State, and the liberal course of Col. Rowland towards other sections, entitled his modest application to more favor than it received.

A CHANGE OF TUNE.—It has heretofore been the habit of the Locofoco presses and politicians in North Carolina to throw upon the Whigs all the responsibility of the efforts made for Internal Improvements. Our readers will remember how often we have had occasion to show, that whilst the Whigs shrunk from no responsibility, and proudly claimed honor, as a party, for their votes in favor of Rail Roads, &c., yet that without the help of some Locofoco votes no measure of the kind would ever have passed. With this knowledge, it is really amusing to see the whole credit of the liberal legislation of the late session claimed for the Locofocos. Such a claim may lead to the publication of the Yeas and Nays, by which it will be seen whether the Whigs have been behind their opponents in this matter. In the Senate, for instance, on the passage of the Central Railroad bill, the great measure of the series which is so justly lauded, the vote was 22 to 22, and the bill was passed by the casting vote of Speaker Graves. Now how stood the vote? For the bill, 17 Whigs to 6 Locos, (including the Speaker;) against it, 5 Whigs to 17 Locos. And yet the Wilmington Gazette names Messrs. "Graves, Courts, Ashe, Dobbin, Stephenson, Williams, Nixon, Murchison, and other democratic worthies," as "the champions of the great public measures that have been passed," and adds, "We do not deny the efficiency of some of the Whigs, but others of them, of talent too, did all they could to embarrass every great and important measure." In enumerating the leading advocates of Internal Improvements, one would have expected the intelligent editor of the Gazette to remember such gentlemen as Messrs. Gilmer, Shepard, Patterson, Woodfin, Washington, Joyner, Worth, Thomas of Davidson, Rayner, Stanly, Mebane, and other Whigs, who not only voted for those measures, but advocated them with great zeal and ability.

The Gazette closes its remarks on the subject as follows:—

"We believe we are warranted in the conclusion that we should have had another Rip Van Winkle sleep of two years; that our Legislature would have adjourned and done nothing as formerly, if it had not been for the large number and influence of the democratic party in that body. Freemen look to the matter! If you would have the resources of your State developed, and good and wise laws adorn your statutes, place democrats true and sound in the councils of your country. But if you would have us get on as we have for several years, heretofore, at a snail's pace, commence the work of heaping up whig majorities in the Legislature again."

The above vote in the Senate affords an amusing commentary on this passage.

For our own part, we did hope that the time had come when there would be no party on this subject but a North Carolina party.

LOCOFOCO FAIRNESS.—The Union, speaking of the resolutions adopted by our Legislature on the subject of slavery in the Territories, says,—

"Several of the Whigs in North Carolina have, in spite of party attempts to sway their course, acted with the democrats in strong, but not as strong resolutions as those of Virginia."

"*Several* of the Whigs"! That is, about *seventy five*, leaving the *great body* of the Whigs, say from *two* to *ten*, to vote against some of the resolutions! There were no such "party attempts" as the Union speaks of. The "party" went the other way. It was individuals only who made such attempts. But this is only another evidence of the Union's desire to divide the Whig and Locofoco parties on this subject. We are satisfied that that paper is much more anxious for the success of the Locofoco party, than for the union of all parties in the South on this delicate subject.—Its hopes of triumph are founded on such misrepresentations of the Whigs.

EXTREMES MEET.—The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held a Convention a few days ago, and adopted a set of resolutions, one of which declares that "the one great object" which ought to be "attempted and achieved", by all wise and patriotic people like themselves, is "*the immediate dissolution of the American Union;*" and another extends the hand of brotherhood to Mr. Calhoun, accepting him as an important and devoted auxiliary in the good cause of disunion, and commending the "earnestness, intrepidity, consistency and self-sacrifice," with which he addresses himself to the glorious purpose of demolishing the nation.

We would respectfully call the attention of those admirers of Mr. Calhoun, who denounce all who refuse to follow him, as traitors to the South, to this significant fact. No man who labors to dissolve the Union can be a friend to the South, whether he live in Massachusetts or South Carolina.

THE SWAMP LANDS.—We are glad to hear that two tracts of these State Lands, near Pungo Lake, in Hyde county, which were almost valueless before the State drained them, have lately been sold at $10 an acre. A Turnpike Road has been commenced through them, which will greatly enhance their value. The Literary Board recommend that the road be continued, and the land brought into market.

Gen. Taylor started for Washington on Tuesday last, expecting to arrive by the 20th.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

BALTIMORE, Feb'y 5.

New York market, Feb. 3d, Cotton in better demand at previous rates. Sales of 1000 bales. Flour dull. Corn brisk. Provisions heavy.

Mr. Clay elected to the Senate.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Feb. 3, 1849.

On the arrival of the usual time for addressing you, I feel impelled to say a few final words to the readers of the *Observer*, in relation to the acts of the General Assembly just adjourned. Upon a survey of the many important matters brought before it for investigation and decision, there are but few in which its action has not been characterized by a high sense of the responsibility which rested upon its members, and of its influence upon the character and interests of the State. The time has been, when a regular, organized opposition prevailed, to the development of the resources and wealth of North Carolina, by systems of Internal Improvement in which the State was to be a contributor. I say such a time *has* existed;—but, thank Heaven,

"That time is past—may it ne'er return again—
Error and folly's more than slavish reign;—

That time is past—the great discovery 's made," that if we would aspire to be associated with our sister States, we must keep pace with them in the rapid improvements *they* are making in all the Arts, Sciences and means for promoting a character renowned for intelligence, enterprise, industry, and prosperity. I am happy to believe that every respectable Press in the State—that great engine of the world which fashions and controls popular favor—is warmly in favor of every project brought before the Legislature, of the character I have described. And it must be gratifying to every patriotic North Carolinian to find among those who have come to the rescue of our State character, such names as Gilmer, Woodfin, Washington, Patterson, Stanly, Rayner, &c. associated with Graves, Ashe, Hawkins, Dobbin, and others—names which will live and be cherished in history—when those of such men as Bower, Collins, Conner, Drake, Exum, Watson, and others of like kidney, will have sunk down

"To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
"Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

I am at a loss to express my gratification, that the narrow-minded, selfish policy of which *they* were the advocates, did not obtain prevalence in our Legislative Councils. A new impetus has been given to State enterprise—a vigor and confidence to the declining hopes of our advancement and prosperity. If the schemes offered to her citizens be embraced and acted on, many a son will be arrested in taking a reluctant farewell to "the land of his sires and the home of his affections;"—many a dollar that has long lain hoarded up and rusty for lack of profitable investment, will leap from its dark obscurity and inertness, into busy, thrifty activity and enterprise. Let the men of capital—of small as well as great capital—go to work in earnest in this great State improvement, and soon we shall see literally verified, so far as business can make it so—"the wilderness blossoming as the rose, and the desert and solitary places made glad" with the busy hum of life! *So mote it be.*

A resolution entered into by the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company recently, I am informed, gives great dissatisfaction to many of its stockholders; and as Fayetteville is closely identified to the matter, I will take occasion to allude to it. The facts, I understand, are briefly these: The new Board of Directors have resolved to abolish all *local Agents*, and appoint two *Travelling Agents* in their stead. This resolution was adopted after the *Local Director* from Fayetteville had left; who had attended the General Meeting of the Stockholders, and several meetings of the *new Directors*. While he was present, nothing was said of this proposed change; but on his return to Fayetteville, the Agent there was notified from Raleigh of the change. The Director from Fayetteville, I am told, *represented several hundred shares more than a majority of the Stock present;—six vote controlled every thing*—and he was known to be *opposed* to the change.—It is regarded by many of the stockholders in different parts of the State as a fatal stroke to the Company, and hence a revocation of the change is demanded.

Two of the Members of the Legislature are detained here by indisposition—Mr. Halsey, from Washington and Tyrrell, and Mr. Dickson, from Duplin. The former, I am happy to say, is convalescing, but Mr. Dickson, to regret to say, lies dangerously ill. I wish them both a speedy recovery and a safe return to their homes.

With many wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and that of your readers, I bid you adieu—hoping that we may live to renew our acquaintance at the next Session of our State Legislature. SENEX.

MR. CLINGMAN'S ADDRESS—is concluded in this paper. Other engagements have prevented our bestowing upon it this week the attention necessary in reviewing this portion of it. But perhaps it is as well, for we judge from the tone of all the Whig papers we have seen, with one exception, that a proper feeling in regard to it prevails all over the State.

The first thing that strikes us as requiring a remark in this portion of the Address, is the attack upon the Whig newspapers "at the centre." The Observer is of course not included among those papers, but they are erroneously stated to be "the only ones in the State having any general circulation." Mr. Clingman has here done injustice to this paper at least, which we believe to have as general a circulation as any paper in the State, not excepting those "at the centre." He complains that the effort of some Western orator (perhaps himself,) was not duly praised in these central papers. Very possibly. But does he expect that every account of every political discussion in the State shall be published in all the papers?—They would have room for nothing else during an electioneering campaign. It is as much as our weekly papers can do to notice such discussions as occur in their own vicinity. Let him look in his own village paper, and see if the speeches of gentlemen in the centre and east are reported? Certainly not. Such things are not "carefully excluded," as Mr. Clingman asserts; but omitted for want of space, or such like causes.

Among the many admirable comments on the Address with which our Whig cotemporaries abound, none has been more appropriate than the following, from the Raleigh Times, on the fourth paragraph of that part of the Address which will be found on our first page:—

"His attack upon the gallant Whigs of the Centre, who have so long fought, with a constancy and bravery unsurpassed, against fearful odds, the best drilled portion of the Democratic army,—is as unjust as it is ungenerous. There is not one amongst them, who would not scorn to do what has been done by this reviler—that is, abandon his colors when he found that, to fight longer, would not enure to his personal benefit. Mr. C. asks if Napoleon would have bestowed his prizes as unequally as honors have been distributed in the Whig army in the State? He certainly is historian enough to know, that Napoleon was much complained of by some of his ambitious, rash and *vain* young officers, because he did not supplant older and more experienced Generals for *their* promotion. Such conduct did not, however, commend them to the favor of the great Captain.—And it will be remembered that he never so far forgot himself as to give the "Crosses of the Legion of Honor" to any who had been caught bidding for promotion in the ranks of the enemy.—Thinks any one that he would have handed the Star of promotion to *Moreau*, when he was bearing aloft the standard of the Allied army on the plains of Dresden? or that he would have listened to any of his complaints, or solicitations for place in his Legions, after he had penned the envious epistle, which so well illustrated his character, and in which he significantly declared, "that *rascal* Bonaparte is always fortunate!" But it enured not to him! That rascally Whig army in our State is always fortunate,—but it won't make *me* Senator! I must desert my colors! Throw myself into the arms of Messrs. *Graves, Bower, & Co.* Denounce my old friends—abuse the gallant whigs of the Centre who have heretofore *praised* me, and all will be right. If I cannot *go up* myself, I can at least contribute *to pull down* my rival, who is a mere pigmy in point of intellect,—a mere twelfth-rate man—who is indebted any how to *me* for his elevation."

Mr. Clingman was found, as all true Whigs deeply regret, "*bidding for promotion in the ranks of the enemy.*"

Mr. Clingman's account of the influence of dinners, wines, flattery, and promises, (with the advice of the "shoe blacks,") upon the members of the Legislature, is naturally and properly most offensive to them, as it is unjust to the citizens of Raleigh. Has it come to this, that a gentleman living in that city shall not dare to treat his friends with the hospitality due to himself and to them, lest he should be compared to the candidates treating to liquors, cider, gingerbread, &c.? Mr. Clingman himself acknowledges "many proofs of civility and kindness" from them. Were these civilities intended to operate upon *him*, like treating to cider and gingerbread? Or is it only *his* friends that are disinterested? The imputation is unworthy of Mr. Clingman, and insulting to the citizens of Raleigh and the members of the Legislature, calculated, if not intended, to put an end to such civilities and kindnesses, whereupon the citizens might become obnoxious to the charges even now sometimes preferred, of inhospitality, aristocracy, &c. The truth is, that Mr. Clingman's account of all this management, treating, and electioneering, shows such an intimate acquaintance with its machinery, as to force the impression on the public mind, that his is a practical knowledge, and that he only denounces it all because it did not make *him* Senator. As to Mr. Badger, the Greensborough Patriot correctly and forcibly says,—

"Without following Mr Clingman through his exposition of the caucus system, it must be remarked that Mr. Badger himself has not been in any way responsible for any of their results as regards himself. *He* never left Washington and came to Raleigh, at the instance of his friends or any body else, to attend, either in caucus or out of doors, to the interests of the West, East, or Centre, in reference to the election of Senator.—An overwhelming majority of the Whigs of the State, without reference to section, approved his course in the Senate, and desired, for the honor and benefit of their State, to secure for the next term his talents and experience in the same station which he had so honorably filled. This was the grand secret of his support. The effort of no "clique," central or otherwise, was requisite to secure his success. We dislike such comparisons, but the course of Mr. Clingman forces it upon the public mind."

Mr. Clingman informs us (what we never heard of before,) that *he* introduced a resolution into the Whig Caucus in 1840, recommending Mr. Badger to Gen. Harrison for a seat in the Cabinet. Why how is this? Are there a dozen others in the State of equal ability with Mr. Badger, and yet did Mr. Clingman overlook them all, and actually *propose*, in 1840, to give that high office to a man from the centre of the State, which he complains has so long been securing all the high offices by intrigue, treating, &c.? This is most extraordinary! It appears, to an "outsider," not familiar with these things, as if Mr. Clingman did not himself want a seat in the Cabinet in 1840, and therefore did not "press the claims of the West." This everlasting scuffle after office! office! office! does seem to the lookers-on to be so miserably selfish, that we wonder any one should exhibit himself in so odious a light.

"The question has been tauntingly asked me, (says Mr. Clingman,) "why do you not remove to the centre?" I prefer to live with you. There is no reason why one should be excluded, because he chooses to reside in our district." If the people of Buncombe can swallow this, they are much more *soft* than we take them to be. See the whole paragraph, beginning, "If it shall be said, that in the late election," &c.—for an unrivalled specimen of *blarney*; a most unpatriotic effort to embitter one portion of the people against all the rest of the State; and a modest offer to serve (not as a private, but) as their generalissimo, in the war which he proposes to wage; and lest they should not think of him as their leader, he hints that he is a second Hampden, or Sydney, or Bozarris, or Warren,—combining all the qualities of patriot, statesman, sage, and warrior,—and ready to do any thing—as a leader—for Buncombe.

We will close these random remarks with a brief extract from a Card of Mr Hicks, Commander from Macon county, one of Mr. Clingman's constituents, who has heretofore warmly supported him for Congress, but who, like Mr. Caldwell of Burke, feels naturally indignant at the imputations upon him and other Whig members, of abandoning the interests of the West, because they would not vote for Mr. Clingman for Senator.—After showing how he had uniformly voted in favor of all measures calculated to benefit the West, Mr. Hicks says,—

"I tell him farther, that if he thinks the people of Macon care particularly about his elevation to the Senate, that thought has originated solely in his own brain, or rather, has grown out of his own desire and wish. In the canvass last summer, I distinctly declared at every muster ground, in public, that if elected I would vote for Mr. Badger. I was elected, and carried out that promise. I do not recollect that a single man, Whig or Democrat, in the County, ever once expressed a wish that I should do otherwise. What right then, has he to say to the public, that I have not represented the will of my constituents in voting for Mr. Badger, and in not voting for Mr. Clingman? Does any man, Whig or Democrat, who has read that extraordinary address, believe that he would ever have written it, or would ever have complained of Raleigh clique or central influence, had he, Mr. Clingman, been elected Senator? Is there a man in the State, that thinks him equal in point of talent, influence or weight of character, with Mr. Badger? What has produced all this scolding and complaining, what these Caudle lectures from Mr Clingman? Every one must see that it is his desire to be Senator. Yes, there lies the whole difficulty."

It has given us no pleasure to take exception, as we have done, to Mr. Clingman's course and Address. Nothing but a sense of duty to the Whig party has governed us in the matter.

THE SOUTHERN MEETING.—The official report of the proceedings of the Meeting of Southern Members of Congress at Washington, is published in the Union, accompanied by the drafts of Addresses by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Berrien. The whole would make some twelve or fifteen columns of our paper, and as we have already devoted considerable space to the subject, we must decline copying this long story.

Mr. Calhoun's Address, which was finally adopted by a vote of 42 to 17, has received 45 signatures, from 12 States, 10 from Virginia, 2 from North Carolina (Messrs. Daniel and Venable,) 8 from South Carolina, 2 from Tennessee, 6 from Alabama, 6 from Mississippi, 4 from Louisiana, 3 from Arkansas, 1 each from Georgia, Missouri, Florida, and Texas. None from Delaware, Maryland, or Kentucky.

The Address is said to have been materially altered since it was passed upon by the meeting, and this is much complained of, as calculated to place those who voted against it in a false position.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Canada arrived at New York on Tuesday last, having sailed from Liverpool on the 13th ult.

The cotton market for the week ending the 5th showed an advance of ⅛ to ¼, and sales of 44,000 bales. During the next week the price fell off ⅛, and the sales were 26,600 bales. Fair Uplands 4⅛ to 4¼d.

Flour 27 to 27s 6d. Money plenty.

France was quiet, though a political struggle was anticipated in case the President should attempt to dissolve the National Assembly. He had attempted to play the Emperor with one of his Ministers, but the whole Cabinet took offence and offered their resignations. This brought him to terms at once; he made the most beseeching appeals to them, and finally all but one of the Ministers consented to remain in office.

It is said that the great Catholic Powers of Europe will interfere in favor of the Pope.

The California gold fever amounts to perfect delirium in England and Ireland, and preparations were making for extensive emigration.

The Cholera had broken out in London and Glasgow with new virulence. In Poland, 23,560 have died of it.

A New History.—It is rumored that Major Bliss, whose pen and sword alike contributed so largely to the glory of our arms in the late war with Mexico, is engaged in preparing a history of the campaign of General Taylor.

A Revolutionary Patriot Gone.—Died at his residence, in Union County, on the 1st inst., Mr. JAMES ROSS, a Revolutionary Patriot, in the 90th year of his age, leaving a widow and large family to mourn their bereavement. He was a highly respectable citizen, and much esteemed by all who knew him. It is said that he was the last soldier of the Revolution that resided in Union.—*North Carolina Argus.*

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 29th, some debate occurred on the bill to grant to Asa Whitney, a portion of the public Lands, to enable him to make a rail road from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Douglass, from the Territorial Committee, reported an amendment to the bill to admit California into the Union. The amendment is said to be calculated to arrange the whole question, and to settle this whole agitating subject. It provides for the admission of California as a State as soon as her people have adopted a constitution; the remainder of the territory, under the name of New Mexico, to be admitted hereafter, as soon as it has acquired the necessary population. This last section is to extend from the boundaries of Texas, and along the stipulated limits of California, to a slipe on the Pacific ocean, embracing the fine port of San Diego.

The Indian Appropriation bill was debated at great length and passed.

The Vice President presented the memorial of Horatio Hubbell and John Henry Shurburne, asking the aid of Government in establishing a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic ocean; which was read, and referred.

On Tuesday a resolution offered by Mr. Badger, to inquire into the expediency of rescinding or modifying the contract with the Washington papers to publish the debates of the Senate, was debated and adopted.

The Panama Rail Road Bill occupied the remainder of the day.

On Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Clayton, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Joint Committee to count the Presidential vote. This was afterwards adopted by the House.

A debate on the Panama rail road bill occupied most of the day. It was supported by Messrs. Webster and Clayton, and opposed by Messrs. Niles, Allen, Butler, and Jefferson Davis.

On Thursday, Mr. Atherton, from the Finance committee, reported a bill to provide for coining gold dollars and eagles.

On Friday, 129 petitions for the modification of the tariff of 1846 were presented.

Mr. Mangum took his seat this day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, and Tuesday, three appropriation bills were debated in committee of the whole—the debate wandering off, as usual, into the everlasting subject of abolition.

On Wednesday, Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on the District, reported a bill prohibiting the introduction of slaves into said District, for sale or hire. Read twice.

Mr. Wentworth advocated the bill.

Mr. Chapman, as a member of the committee, was opposed to the bill, and intended to submit a substitute, embodying all the constitutional powers over the subject.

Mr. Haraison opposed the bill. He alluded to Mr. Wentworth's remarks as a threat that this was but an entering wedge to further action. He moved to lay it on the table. Negatived, 117 to 71.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, stated, with some warmth, that his own course on the subject had been misrepresented. He would always stand by the South in all its legal rights, but believed slavery to be an evil.

Mr. Charles Brown explained his position on the bill, stopping slave traffic in the District. It would be right, but he was opposed to agitating the subject. He would sustain Southern rights.

Mr. Venable censured those advocates of Southern rights who voted against laying the bill on the table. On the other hand, he commended men who met the question fairly. Northern members were afraid of their constituents.

Mr. Hudson, in reply, denied that Northern members were afraid to vote like freemen.

He was interrupted and interrogated by Messrs. Venable, Holmes, Rhett, Burt, James Thompson, and others.

Much excitement prevailed for a few minutes.

Mr. Burt made a few earnest remarks in defence of the rights of the South.

Mr. Taylor followed in abie denunciation of all agitation. He alluded to the Southern Convention, condemned all acts here or elsewhere tending against the integrity of the Union, and closed with a fervid appeal for all to stand by the Union. As Washington desired he would support it.

Mr. Stephens could not say that the provisions of the bill were all right, but he was prepared to vote to prohibit bringing slaves into the District for traffic, when there was a distinct expression of the wishes of the people of said District against it. Congress ought not to legislate for the people of the District against their consent.

To postpone the subject, he would move that the House resolve into committee, which was agreed to.

On Thursday and Friday, nothing important.

The new North Carolina Novel.—A letter received by us within the last week from Mr. C. H. Wiley, the author of "Alamance," informs us that his new work of fiction, of which mention has heretofore been made, is finished, and that the "best artist in the country is executing designs from it for engravings." The publication will be commenced in the next number of "*Sartain's Union Magazine.*" "There is a great deal in the work," says the author in his letter, "about the Cape Fear, Wilmington, and the Wilmingtonians."

Wilmington Chronicle.

Had him there!—One of our Northern contemporaries recently tried to measure his wit with that of a fair lady, and met with the following disastrous defeat. We publish it for the benefit of some of our youthful friends, unacquainted with the pungent properties of the female tongue:

"What are you going to give me for a Christmas present," remarked a gay damsel to us the other day. We meekly replied that we had nothing to offer but our humble self. "The smallest favors gratefully received," was the merry response.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 6.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	65 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Receipts of Cotton the last two weeks about 2000 bales; sells at 6 to 6¾. Flour 4 to 4½. Corn 50. Oats 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams plenty and dull; Middlings scarce at 6½ to 7. Corn 45 to 50. Fayetteville Flour scarce, and sells readily at 4 50 to 5 00. Lard plenty and dull at 8 to 8½. Lime scarce. Lumber—Flooring Boards $7, Wide $5, Scantling $4. Shipping Timber $7, Mill 2 00 to 3 75. Molasses 21 to 22. Turpentine—Soft 2 25, Hard 1 25 to 1 40. Tar 1 15. Spirits 26½. Rosin 60 to 65. Irish Potatoes $3 per bbl. Salt 19 cts. Shingles 75 to 1 00. Staves $10 per M.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6¾ to 6¾; sales about 1500 bales. Bagging, very scarce at 15 to 24. Flour 4 to 4 50. Corn 37 to 45.

At New York, Cotton has fallen ⅛ to ¼, the private accounts by the Canada being more unfavorable than the published statements. Sales of Uplands at 6¾ to 8. Flour 5 50 to 5 62. Corn 55 to 60.

At Columbia 5 to 6¼. At Macon 5 to 6¼. At Augusta 5 to 6½, a slight decline.

At Charleston, Cotton 5⅞ to 6¾, a decline of ⅛ to ¼. N. C. Corn 55. Flour 5⅜ to 6¼. Bacon 5½ to 6½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,344,531 bales, against 948,668 last year.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazereue, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Laines and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

Sept. 23, 1848 J. M. WILLIAMS. 34tf

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.

January 1, 1849. 48

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices. W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery, &c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

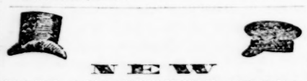
HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Couey, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Block do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 29, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

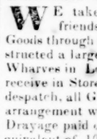
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

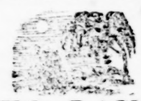
Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

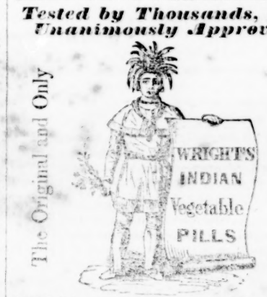
1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!



THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

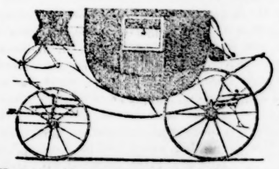
W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.

Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and " at $1 50
" Cap Paper $ pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.